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Muhlenberg County

is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XV. NO. 24

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

DISEASE IS PREVENTABLE

OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED DEATHS IN KENTUCKY THIRTY-NINE ARE PREVENTABLE.

Most Diseases in Kentucky Caused by Consumption, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Smallpox or Gonorrhea.

Lexington, Ky.—(Special.)—Out of every hundred deaths in the state of Kentucky thirty-nine are preventable, says the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission. And what is a preventable disease? It is one which is directly or indirectly spread from one person suffering with it to others. We know what most of these diseases in Kentucky are, viz., consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping-cough, measles, smallpox, cerebrospinal meningitis, syphilis, and gonorrhea. Each of these diseases is caused by the growth in the body of a tiny organism, commonly called a germ. These germs can not be seen by the naked eye, but under the microscope the shapes, characteristics and habits of most of them have been studied, so that they are now as well known to scientists as are those of human beings or domestic animals. The eggs of hookworms are also transmitted from person to person, but in this case the full-grown organism can plainly be seen by the naked eye. Since we know how these diseases are transmitted, it is perfectly possible, when people aid the doctors, to prevent their spread.

FRESH AIR!

It's a lucky thing that God made so much fresh air! It does more for us than we ever imagine. Few things have such a destructive effect on most disease germs, after they leave the body, as a slow, steady draft of fresh air. For instance, the germs of consumption will be killed by it in less than twenty-four hours. Considering the number of people moving about and spreading the germs of consumption, it is lucky for us all that the fresh air keeps so steadily and effectively at work. Fresh air is also, by long odds, the most important factor in the cure of consumption. The steady breathing of fresh air twenty-four hours a day, regardless of the weather, will do more to produce a cure than any other single thing. The constant supply of fresh air, purging the body of impurities, keeps the machinery of the body literally in "good fighting trim," and, at the same time, slowly and surely kills the germs as cast off.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

INHERITED!

"He inherited consumption!" This is the way a great many people account for every case of the disease. If the parents did not have it, sometimes it is maintained that the disease was transmitted by inheritance from some more distant ancestor. This is all nonsense. The newborn baby of consumptive parents is not affected with the disease. However, when a case of consumption in the family is being ignorantly or carelessly handled at home, it is perfectly possible for a little child to be infected at any time after birth. That, however, is not inheritance; a healthy adopted baby would suffer the same fate. It does not matter even if all of your relatives died of consumption, you need not necessarily travel the same dreary road. If you will live as much as possible in the open air, eat plenty of simple, well-cooked foods, and to exercise, bathe and sleep regularly, and consult your physician as soon as you seem to be breaking down, there is no reason why you should die of consumption.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

FOOD!

The three things necessary to cure consumption, beyond the advice and supervision of the physician or nurse, are fresh air, rest and food. A patient must have fresh air twenty-four hours a day, and rest or exercise according to the orders of the doctor. The most important items in the diet are eggs and milk, because they contain a large proportion of easily digested nutrients. A few years ago, the doctor reasoned that if a little of this highly nutritious diet in small amounts was good, a lot would be better; and so, in many cases, the patients were stuffed until their stomachs did not work properly. Now, the question of diet is better understood; only so much of milk and eggs are given as the patient can easily digest. Of course, other foods are necessary, and are to be used in strict accordance with the doctor's orders. It is his business to know what things the patient can digest. A Pennsylvania consumptive, who tried to live largely on a diet of boiled ham and cabbage, experienced the natural result of a steady decline. He eventually, then, if you are a consumptive, to follow the doctor's orders strictly in regard to the diet; and if he does not prescribe a considerable use of milk and eggs, go to another doctor.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

FOR BETTER ROADS

METHODS OF TREE PLANTING

Many People Make Serious Mistakes of Simply Sticking Roots in Buried in Deep Hole.

(By W. H. GILBERT.)
To my mind there is not half enough attention paid to the way trees are put into the hole when planting. Some people think that because trees have roots they should grow nearly on top of every ditch in the country.

For ten years I planted trees yearly. Half the trees I planted the first year failed because I didn't know how to plant properly. I said to myself there was something wrong somewhere, either in the trees or in my way of knowing how to plant.

I experimented a couple of years and found out the secret of my failure. Half of the young trees are nearly useless for planting on account of the ways they are pulled at the nurseries.

Sometimes, when they go pulling trees in the nurseries pull away just as though they were pulling turkeys in a hurry, snapping the roots together and throwing them away as if they were no more than rotten limbs.

Young trees, to my mind, should be handled as carefully as eggs. They



Fine Example of Good Roads and Beautiful Trees.

should be dug out of the ground and not pulled.

When the roots are strained in the pulling they grow the first year badly and then die away. I examined the roots of a dozen young trees; there were two strained and I cut the roots short in two more, for experiment's sake.

The ones that were not strained grew healthy from the start and are growing well. The ones that were strained grew nearly right the first year and died the second year, and the ones that I cut a little of the roots off lived in "decline."

The roots, when planting, should be spread out evenly in a broad hole, not bunched, the roots just barely covered. Where some, or most people, perhaps, make the mistake is in sticking the roots in a bundle in a deep hole.

Trees planted in this fashion are bound to fail. At least it has been my experience.

Some people give the trees a pull up after planting. With this method I don't agree. There is no need of any more handling.

It is important to press the roots, secondly, say after a month, because of the air gets down alongside the stem the tree is liable to fail.

I have found always that the fall was the best time for planting. When they were put in late I had more failures.

Another thing I notice in planting is, if the young trees are any length of time pulled they are pretty sure to "go under."

\$1,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

Spokane County, Washington, Will Have Millions for Building and Improvement of Highways.

As a result of an energetic good roads campaign waged by Spokane citizens the last two years, Spokane county will have \$919,000 for road building and improvement in 1913 and 1914. With an additional \$163,000 appropriated by the legislature for state roads immediately tributary to Spokane, the total is brought to \$1,082,000. The distribution calls for 50 per cent. of the amount being concentrated on continuous stretches of standard highway built from trade centers along main traveled roads which are a part of the state primary trunk highway system. In the comprehensive road program a law has been enacted providing for the development of roads in counties whose assessed valuations do not permit of extensive road work. Thus a portion of Spokane's road money will be used in building highways in other counties, thus connecting all parts of the state. Seattle and Tacoma are to take care of the western Washington and mountain counties in the same way. All state road expenditures are made by the state, under direct supervision of the state highway commission.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

GOOD POINTERS ON PRUNING

Few General Facts and Principles Everyone Should Have by Heart—Difference in Details.

Pruning is almost prehistoric in origin, and is peculiarly supposed to be the kindergarten operation in fruit growing, yet as often practiced it is a bit of misadventure, saving, chopping and shearing out of shoots, twigs, branches and limbs, designated by such expressive terms as "cutting back," "heading in" and "thinning out the wood."

There must always be a difference in the details of pruning, but there are a few general facts and principles which everyone who prunes should have well by heart. These, briefly stated, says the Arbor Day Annual, are as follows:

1. Winter pruning increases the vigor of the plant.

2. Summer pruning increases the vigor of the plant.

3. Prune weak growing varieties heavily in winter; strong growing sorts lightly.

4. Over pruning induces the growth of suckers or water sprouts.

5. Heavy pruning of your trees delays fruiting.

6. All pruning must take into account the habit of growing of the tree.

7. Some fruits bear on this year's wood, others on that of last year, and still others on older growth; pruning must take the age of bearing wood into account.

A man can care for trees better if he makes a sharp distinction between pruning and training trees. The operations of pruning have to do with the modification of the vigor and the fruitfulness of the plants, but training, properly speaking, aims to keep the trees in manageable shape. Training, high-headed or low-headed, open-canopied or close-canopied, one-storied or two-storied, depends largely upon the convenience or the prejudice of the owner.

COMMON ORCHARD MITE PEST

Injurious Little Insect Found in Great Portion of West—Injury to Fruit Trees Severe.

(By GEORGE WELDON.)
Dry climates favor the multiplication of mites in the orchard, very common among them being the brown mite. Throughout the entire year this little pest may be found in the orchards in a great portion of the west, and in some localities their injury to fruit trees is quite severe.

Most orchardists have seen the tiny red globular eggs on fruit trees during the winter months and are aware that they are the eggs of the brown mite. The winter is spent principally in the egg stage. The eggs are deposited on the trunk and limbs of trees during the late summer. Often the bark is covered several layers deep with these eggs. By rubbing one's finger over the egg masses and crushing them, the bark of the tree may be



The Brown Mite.

made to assume a blood red color. The eggs are more numerous on pear, cherry, plum, prune and almond than on any other orchard trees.

The brown mite is a clever as well as an orchard pest, and shade trees are attacked by them also. In the warmer sections of the United States it is said to hibernates as an adult, often migrating into the houses in the fall, where it may trouble the housewife.

Flowers of sulphur, one pound to three gallons of water, and enough soap so that the sulphur will mix with the water, is an effective remedy when used as a summer spray. To have preparations will kill the mites, but not the eggs, and are only effective when repeated applications are made. Oil sprays seem to penetrate the eggs and destroy them better than the tobacco extracts, but are unsuitable to use with water strongly impregnated with alkali.

Trees may be treated with dormant with lime and sulphur. This spray has no effect upon the eggs, but probably kills the young mites as they hatch.

Cooling the Ashes.

Ashes for fertilizing the grape vine should be cooled just before applying them, and they should be so placed that they will not come in contact with the vine itself, but rather enter the ground and fertilize the roots.

Disease of Importance.

Anthracnose of the grape, or blight, is not caused by a fungus, it is a disease of considerable importance on certain varieties of grapes in the eastern United States.

FARM STOCK

PORTABLE FENCE IS USEFUL

May Be Placed Around Rich Piece of Fodder and Pastured Off in Most Economical Manner.

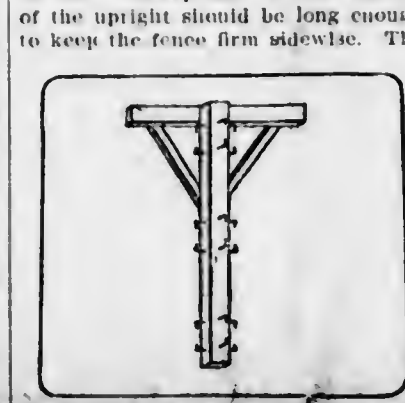
Rather than cut a rich piece of fodder to be gathered and moved away to the sheep, hogs or other stock, it is often more economical to pasture it off, a small piece at a time. The lack of suitable fence often prevents this, writes Sylvanus Vanaken in the



Portable Fence Panel.

Orange Judd Farmer. A portable fence may be built according to the plan shown in the drawing herewith. It requires but a few panels of this to enclose sufficient field for a day's cropping, when it can be shifted to new ground for the next day. If sheep with lambs are to be folded in this way an extra board will be needed at the bottom of each panel. These panels may be built 12 or 14 feet in length, and must be thoroughly braided to keep the fence firm from endwise motion. Cross-pieces at the bottom of the upright should be long enough to keep the fence firm sideways. The

upright used for the portable base should be two by four inches, with iron hooks driven or screwed in at proper intervals to receive the end boards of the panels.



Fence Post.

upright used for the portable base should be two by four inches, with iron hooks driven or screwed in at proper intervals to receive the end boards of the panels.

DETERMINE AGE OF HORSES

Most Accurate Method Is by Observation of Teeth—Whole Story Told in a Notch.

To tell the age of a horse, says Prof. E. L. Potter, of the Oregon Agricultural college, notice his teeth, his ribs, flesh on his tail and the skin on his cheeks. In a young horse the skin on his cheeks is soft and elastic, and dies back quickly, while in an old one the skin is lifeless and goes back to place but slowly. There is a wider, more distant space apparent between the ribs of an old horse than of a young one, and with age the flesh on the hind shanks, making the joints more distinct.

The most accurate method of judging is by the teeth. The temporary teeth come first, and then the permanent ones, and their development to maturity, change the shape on account of wear, coming of the "cusps" and their ultimate wearing away, with the change in angle of meeting from perpendicular to an acute angle in age, are all the important indications of age.

The permanent teeth above and below come in at the same time, but the cusps above do not wear away until all those below are gone. The changes begin at the center and continue at the rate of one pair a year. At maturity (five years) a horse has everything—all the permanent teeth and their cusps. This is the whole thing in a nutshell.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Good dry hedding for the hogs will save on feed.

Rye may be cut for hay and used for all classes of live stock.

Are your hogs going to have a treat of greens in a patch of fall rye?

Stock raising is the best insurance against an impoverished agriculture.

Just now the heavy steer is a much sought after article in the live stock markets.

With proper food and clean quarters there is very little danger of sickness among pigs.

Farmers of the present time can have no better stock than healthy growing pigs.

If you want the cleanest and cleanest meat in the world dress a fine lamb and there you have it.

Maybe the sharp teeth of some little pig will need breaking off. You can tell if the teeth are being hurt.

The facilities where some part of live stock may not be profitably maintained are few and far between.

Steepers are a good medium for increasing the fertility of the farm of the man who has limited means.

Let up on that exclusive corn ration you are giving the cows. Feed mill stuff instead if you want good milk.

WE POINT WITH PRIDE.



ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

MEDICINE THAT BROUGHT US HEALTH

THIS PEERLESS TONIC and STRENGTH GIVER

is an unrivaled remedy for all troubles of STOMACH, LIVER and KIDNEYS

IT BUILDS UP THE RUN-DOWN IT CURES INDIGESTION IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES

IT IS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE ON EARTH TRY IT. PRICE 50c AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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Office Main-cross street near Mainstreet. 15

CAM HOWARD, WADE H. GRAY, HOWARD & GRAY, LAWYERS.

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Majority of Friends Thought Mr. Hughes Would Die, But One Helped Him to Recovery.

Pomeroyton, Ky.—In interesting advices from this place, Mr. A. J. Hughes writes as follows: "I was down with stomach trouble for five (5) years, and would have sick headache so bad, at times, that I thought surely I would die. I tried different treatments, but they did not seem to do me any good. I got so bad, I could not eat or sleep, and all my friends, except one, thought I would die. He advised me to try Theodor's Black-Draught, and quit

taking other medicines. I decided to take his advice, although I did not have any confidence in it. I have now been taking Black-Draught for three months, and it has cured me—haven't had those awful sick headaches since I began using it. I am so thankful for what Black-Draught has done for me."

Theodor's Black-Draught has been found a very valuable medicine for derangements of the stomach and liver. It is composed of pure, vegetable herbs, contains no dangerous ingredients, and acts gently, yet surely. It can be freely used by young and old, and should be kept in every family chest. Get a package today. Only a quarter.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in trying to be careful to get the genuine—THEODOR'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The preparation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is none by established. It does not irritate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

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THE RECORD.

Independent Newspaper.

RECORD PRESS,
CHAS. L. ROARK, President.
CHAS. L. ROARK, Editor.

Long Distance Telephone, No. 72

50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TERMS.

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THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1914.

Entered at the post office at Louisville, Ky., as second-class matter.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of J. Lee Fennell for clerk of the Muhlenberg County Court, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of John N. Taylor for clerk of the Muhlenberg County Court, subject to the action of the Citizens' party.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Robert Westlake for sheriff of Muhlenberg County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Thos. E. Blackwell for sheriff of Muhlenberg County, subject to the action of the Citizens' party.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mrs. M. J. Taylor for superintendent of public instruction, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Thos. W. Stewart for jailer of Muhlenberg County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Simon B. Miller for jailer of Muhlenberg County, subject to the action of the Citizens' party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Ed Frost for the Legislature to represent Muhlenberg County in the General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party, August 2.

It would be awful if this moral uplift went to the extreme of compelling fishermen to furnish proof of their statements.

ONE of the agreeable things about getting back from vacation is that you do not have to go through with the innumerable processes to precede it.

UNFORTUNATELY David Lamar contributed to the romance of Wall Street. And what he lived he now is telling. Mr. Lamar is one of our best sellers, selling himself and others continually.

LEXINGTON, widely known as a sports town, adds to her renown by the declaration of the police judge that the slit skirt with the opening above the knee will not be permitted in parade on the streets there.

THAT special owl car for intoxicated persons in Camden, N. J., is not likely to be extensively patronized, as any man drunk enough to betray it would indignantly deny that he was drunk at all.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, recites a Cleveland dispatch, dropped a "lightly wadded" greenback into the Sunday School collection plate Sunday. The greenback being that kind of a greenback, we give you one guess as to its denomination.

INCIDENTALLY, the colonel will render another service to his countrymen by passing the summer in the hottest region on earth and showing that no ill effects need follow such exposure. It was of this region that the late Prof. McGee told the story of the ghosts who, passing to haunts from the desert, came back for their oven oats!

In his memoirs of the secretaryship of state, John Hay wrote a book, and many other cabinet officers have added to their incomes by occupying their leisure in the performance of "household" labors. It is inconsistent to reproach Mr. Bryan for planning to use his vacation on the chaotiqua platform,

when the course of other cabinet officers in earning a little extra money was never criticized. Besides, it is not Mr. Bryan's specialty of the administration and getting in reporting and explaining affairs to the constituents of the chaotiqua platform.

The Police fire department is today to double the capacity of its fire engine by the use of three automatic fire pumps which will be of a lighter design than the ones already in use. The new engines will carry six men instead of fifteen. On the wagon truck is mounted a two-gallon tank so as to afford an immediate water supply for the hose so that a stream can be put on the fire at once, while the connection is being made with the fire plug. This type of light engine is especially intended for fighting moderate-sized fires during the daytime. The number of automobiles used by the chief firemen is also to be increased.

A very successful airplane flight over the desert of Sahara was recently made by four French military planes. What is noteworthy is that the trip, covering about 500 miles, was made above the desert region where any kind of air is impossible. Starting out from the military airplane post which was recently established at Biskia on the edge of the desert and in the Algerian region, the party proceeded with the object of making the flight to Terguirt, a military station. In one of the cases, and this was done very easily by the waste party. Then the return trip was made without any incidents, clearly showing the value of the airplane in making long communication over the desert country. As the French army possesses a number of military posts in the regions of Algeria and Morocco, the airplane is certain to be of great value in the future in making a rapid connection.

Apoplexy.

Apoplexy is usually the result of a ruptured artery, with consequent escape of blood into the brain substance. Such a rupture occurs only when the arteries of the brain are diseased, and usually when they are the seat of atherosclerosis. They are little sacs that project in considerable numbers from the artery. At first the aneurisms relieve the pressure of the blood within the arteries, but their walls are very thin and soft, and may give way completely under some sudden increase of the blood pressure, caused perhaps by a hearty meal, by lifting a heavy weight, or running for a train, or by strong emotion—anger, fright, or joy.

The first symptom of a severe "stroke" is usually sudden and complete unconsciousness. The patient lies motionless with congested face and dilated pupils, breathes noisily, and has a slow, strong pulse. From this state he may never revive, but in many cases consciousness returns. Then it is found that one side of the body is more or less paralyzed, and that the muscles of the face on the opposite side have lost their power. If the right side is paralyzed the patient is often unable to talk intelligibly; he may run his words together, or use a word that is clearly not at all the word he means to use. That is called aphasia.

Apoplexy is not always due to hemorrhage in the brain; it may result from the stagnation and clotting of the blood within an artery (thrombosis), or from the plugging of an artery by a bit of fibrin (called an embolus) that is detached from a blood clot, or from a diseased heart valve.

Apoplexy from the bursting of a blood vessel occurs only when the arteries are diseased. Therefore it is most common in old age, although it may appear in younger persons whose arteries are degenerated in consequence of gout or other diseases. The form that is due to an embolus may occur at any age, since it arises from a diseased heart. If the patient recovers from the immediate effect of a stroke, there is usually some improvement in the paralysis, so that he may be able to walk about, but his recovery is seldom complete, and other and eventually fatal attacks are likely to occur.

If you have what is known as a "stroke" you can give you a big turn out in 15 minutes after you drive up to our mill door. Try us and we will please you.

House Milling Co., Incorporated.

Street Sprinkler Stopped.

After using the street sprinkler for five weeks, its operation was temporarily stopped, owing to the rapidly decreasing quantity of water in the lake. The observation was made that the water level in the lake was falling so rapidly that it was impossible to keep the water level at a sufficient height to supply the street sprinkler. At a conference of the members of the city council and officials of the light and water plant, held Saturday night, the matter was discussed in all phases, the result being an agreement that the use of the water for street sprinkling be temporarily stopped. This will be a great inconvenience to the public, but was considered necessary. The city has gone to an expense of several hundred dollars to provide a sprinkler, and the expense of operation is being borne entirely by the citizens. However, there is no harsh criticism on account of the failure to supply water, though under the franchise contract the supply could be demanded. Mr. J. A. Gilman, the manager, promised to raise the dam sufficiently to insure an adequate supply. This can be done, as it is estimated that not a drop of the water that falls on the drainage area is ever impounded. The demand for water, to us and for the making of ice is constantly growing, and with drought conditions such as exist now, and will likely arise every year, it is imperative that provision be made against every demand, no matter what the conditions may be. The public has had admirable service from all departments of this important agent in our development, and the concern is too progressive to the little its usefulness or lessen the convenience that the public may enjoy. It is estimated that the addition of six feet to the dam would practically double the volume of water in the lake, which would be sufficient to tide over any dry spell we have ever had. During the suspension, there will be a reduction of 50 per cent. in charges to the city for water for public purposes—street sprinkling and fire fighting.

Farmers are getting extremely anxious about a rain, as crops are now getting to a point where moisture must be had.

War On Flies Very Effective.

The continuous and general war made on the fly, both in town and country, has had most gratifying results, as there are not a tenth as many of the disease-carrying pests this year as last. Not only have distinctive means been employed, but what is much better, preventive means have been generally used, stopping the breeding. From the wonderful strides made during the last few years, it can be seen that the annoying, dangerous fly may in time be almost completely banished. Sanitary conditions insure the destruction of the fly, for that is where he gets and maintains life. This span is said to be only three days, but his numbers and activities exact an appalling toll in human lives, and in his obliteration humanity will receive the greatest benefit in improved health and gratifying decrease in mortality. With the work well under way, and its vast advantages apparent, surely it will be increased and continued, until the loathsome fly will be no more.

Miss Emily Frances Rasco, of Cedar, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. C. A. Denny.

Montana's Milk river is mostly water.

Theoretically, girls do not believe in flirting.

Truth is what a man knows, what a woman believes.

Faint heart never won fair lady—but there is the bunnies.

After a man strikes the world never asks what route he came over.

Under a sympathetic system it is difficult to swim unless the other fellow has a life.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who used to put her hair in the middle?

No woman can be happy before she succeeds in getting a straight hold on her job.

Because of the French people who crowd the world one day and say such on the subject for fear of being considered persons.

Hickory chairs at Roark's.

GROCERIES OF UNIFORM QUALITY.

Are the kind with which to do successful cooking. The housewife calls it bad luck when things are not up to the standard. This bad luck may mean poor materials. Try Swans Down Flour the next time you bake.



W. H. BRIZENDINE & CO.

Everything Good to Eat
Greenville, Ky.



Hotel Henry Watterson
Louisville's Most Modern Hotel

Here in the newest and most beautiful Hotel in Louisville, you'll find every comfort, convenience and safety. It sets a new standard, not only in point of service, but unlike other first class Hotels, the charges for Elegantly Furnished Rooms are exceptionally low—and so are the prices for our excellent Restaurant service—

Elegantly Furnished Rooms with hot and cold running water and private bath, per day	\$1.00
Elegantly Furnished Rooms with Private Bath, per day	\$1.50
Large Sample Rooms with Private Bath, per day	\$2.50

The Cafe is in charge of Experts and the cuisine and service is unequalled. Our prices are most moderate. Dinner—\$1.00, luncheon—\$1.00, breakfast—\$1.00. Table d'hôte luncheon from 12:30 to 2:30 is 50c, per person. Table d'hôte dinner from 6:30 to 8:30 is \$1.00, per person. Restaurant open from 4:00 p. m. to 1:00 a. m.

Music by the finest Orchestra in the City.

Reservations should be made whenever possible.

GEO. SCHENCK, Asst. Mgr. ROBT. B. JONES, Manager.

Hotel Patton, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Hotel Ansley (open May 12, 1915), Atlanta, Ga., under same management and ownership.

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DIRECTORS—W. A. Wickliffe, W. G. Duncanson, C. E. Martin, R. T. Martin, E. J. Puryear, C. M. Martin, Jno. T. Reynolds, Jr.

The standing and responsibility of the men who constitute our Board of Directors are guarantee of careful, judicious management.

Examination For Fourth Class Postmaster, August 9.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Greenville, Ky., as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class at Mercer, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this place was \$203.05 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, 21 years and over on the date of the examination, with the exception that in a state where women are declared by statute to be of full age for all purposes at 18 years, women 18 years of age on the date of examination will be admitted.

Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens of the United States who can comply with the requirements.

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There's a note of pride in the remark. To own a Studebaker buggy is to own the finest, classiest looking, lightest running vehicle on the road.

Slender, yet sturdy wheels, flexible bent-reach gear of the new Studebaker pattern, well proportioned, graceful lines, upholstery of the kind that makes you want to lean back and enjoy yourself, and the Studebaker double ironed shafts, strong and shapely.

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THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.
T. F. Newman, Gen'l Mgr. H. H. Rogers, Traffic Mgr. W. F. Herman, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Finish This Story

WORKMAN in an IHC wagon factory was explaining the various stages of wagon construction to an interested visitor. He picked up two pieces of long leaf yellow pine, and asked the visitor to notice the difference in the weight of the two pieces. The lighter piece, he explained, was kiln-dried. The heavier piece was air-dried. It had retained the resinous sap which adds strength and toughness, while in the kiln-dried piece of lumber this sap had been drawn out by the too rapid application of heat.

Every Stick of Lumber Used in IHC Wagons Is Carefully Selected, Air-Dried Stock

Here was something to think about. The visitor asked for a test as to the relative strength of the two pieces of wood. The air-dried piece held up under nearly double the weight under which the kiln-dried piece of lumber broke.

To the eye there was no difference between these two pieces of lumber, but when put to the test there was a vast difference. So it is throughout the construction of IHC wagons—Weber, Columbus, New Bettendorf, Steel King. They are built for real strength, light draft, and satisfactory service.

Weber and Columbus wagons have wood gears. Steel King and New Bettendorf have steel gears. For literature and full information regarding the IHC wagons best suited to your work write our nearest office.

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A HISTORY of Muhlenberg County

By OTTO A. ROTHERT

Contains 500 pages, 240 illustrations and a complete index

PRICE \$5.00

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121 Fulton accommodation	12:40 pm
101 New Orleans special	3:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville passenger only)	1:30 am

June 5, 1912. W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

Local Mention.

Don't wait for cold weather to do needed work—but wait the fly.

Judge R. O. Pace has a new run-about automobile.

Mr. Thos. E. Sumner and family are at Dawson Springs.

Miss Ola Shaver, of Earlington, is a guest of Miss Ella McCracken.

Misses Mary and Myrtle Hayes are visiting relatives and friends in Cleaton.

Mr. Ed. Frost, of Central City, was here on political business last Saturday.

Mr. Robert Hardison returned Monday from a business trip to Washington City.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil E. Roark entertained a few friends at their home near town last Sunday.

Mr. M. B. McDonald and wife spent Sunday with Mr. B. F. Green and family, at Drakesboro.

Mrs. J. F. Garnett and Mrs. Walter Garnett, of Hopkinsville, are guests of Mrs. G. E. Countler.

Judge J. J. Rice has a case of typhoid fever, but is getting along nicely; a trained nurse is in charge.

Dr. Geo. Bohannon returned to Louisville the first of the week, after spending a fortnight at home.

Miss Anna Guthrie, of Corydon, is one of the attractive visitors, a guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Slaton.

Nell Hogan, little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Bray, who has been ill for some days, is improving nicely.

Miss Lillian Whitmer, of Bremen, was a visitor at the home of Esq. H. C. McCracken the first of the week.

Mrs. J. M. Stuart and Miss Ethel Stuart, of Owensboro, will arrive the first of the week, and will visit relatives here.

Miss Annabelle Wright, of Owensboro, is visiting her friend Miss Aileen Motton, and is receiving much attention from the younger set.

Mr. Birney Shutt has sold his Ford car, used in public service, and has purchased a new one, going to Louisville for it Monday, driving the car home by way of Owensboro, and is again ready to serve the public.

Porch and lawn furniture, cots, summer comforts, at Roark's.

Mr. J. W. Small, a St. Louis commercial evangelist, was here Tuesday calling on his trade.

Police Judge Meredith is clearing the city court docket of old lines, and is meeting with splendid success.

Mr. Rothert's "History of Muhlenberg County" is on sale, and is being secured by many of our people, who are enjoying its many excellent features.

Catalogs of the Kentucky State Fair have been distributed widely, and show a larger planning in all departments than have been made in former exhibitions.

Many persons from here are attending the revival services being conducted at the Christian church, at Powderly, by Rev. J. S. Dean, a widely known evangelist.

There is going to be a wedding, and perhaps some weddings, here soon.

Stop, Look, Listen!

See that magnificent new mill at the depot; nothing that equals it in the state. Have you used the Quail meal and Bob White flour they make? If not, patronize home industry and get the best. Home Milling Co. Incorporated.

Mr. W. C. Jonson is special county court judge, serving while Judge Rice is confined by typhoid fever.

There is an abundance of sanitary work that should be done at once, or we are sure to have typhoid and other illness in abundance. Streets and alleys should be cleaned, weeds cut, and everything done to remove impurities and unsightliness.

A drop of something like 30 degrees Saturday night afforded full relief from the torrid weather that for a week had caused much discomfort. Sunday was a delightful day, and while the tube has shown heavy rises in daytime, nights have been quite cool, affording rest. The weather forecasts are for favorable weather for the balance of the week.

Recent automobile license tags received here are well above the 10,000 mark, and indicate that Kentucky has only a small number of such vehicles, compared with other states. However, Muhlenberg has a great many more than her proportionate part, as there are at least a hundred cars here, which would make 12,000 in the State.

Listen, Listen!

What is that sound I hear, is it an earthquake? No it is just the roar and rumble of the machinery that is making the famous Bob White flour, the best on earth. Try it.

Home Milling Co. Incorporated

The parcel post rates in zones one and two, have by order of Postmaster General Burleyson, been radically reduced, while the weight limit has been increased from eleven to twenty pounds. The new regulation takes effect August 15, and the full provisions are set forth in another column.

Porch furniture at Roark's

Negro Grasps Woman.

Considerable excitement was caused in town and nearby last Thursday when it became known that some strange negro had entered the home of Mr. Walter Bandy, in the Pleasant Hill neighborhood, and had grasped Mrs. Bandy. Mr. Bandy was away from home, with a hay baling crew north of town, but word was soon gotten to him, and he and many of his friends were soon on the ground. The negro was frightened by the screams of the woman, and fled. A telephone message was sent to Nashville and the bloodhounds from the penitentiary were secured, but it was about 10 o'clock that night before the keeper had them on the ground, and on account of the lapse of time and the extremely dry weather, the dogs could not get the trail. There were many volunteers, and if a chase had been started it would have been difficult for the party to have made his escape. Mrs. Bandy suffered from the shock, and was extremely nervous for some time, but is all right again, and receiving the congratulations of her many friends over her escape.

Powderly is enjoying an old-fashioned revival meeting, dozens of professions having been made, and the attendance last Sunday night was estimated at 750.

No Mud Slinging.

The canvassing being done by the candidates, in all parties for the nomination, has developed one especially gratifying feature—the absence of personalities and mudslinging. No corruption funds are being employed, either, and every man is presenting his claims in a gentlemanly manner. This is the only sort of canvass that should be made, and the only one that will win decent people, and it is to be hoped that after the nominations are all made, the same sort of conduct will be maintained by the various party leaders.

Now that everyone has gotten fully interested in the war against flies, there should be started a concerted movement for the extermination of the rat, man's next most deadly enemy.

Reduced Parcel Post Rates

The Postmaster General has announced a coming reduction in parcel post rates which should be of much interest to the public and to those who are engaged in mail order merchandising.

The changes, as explained in Washington dispatches, apply to the first and second zones. The maximum weight limit, which at present is eleven pounds, is raised to twenty pounds. The present rate for the first or "local" zone is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to eleven pounds. The new rate in this zone will be 4 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to twenty pounds. The present rate for the second zone, which embraces territory within a 150-mile air line radius, is 6 cents for the first pound and 4 cents for each additional pound up to eleven pounds. The new rate will be 6 cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound up to twenty pounds.

The new rates will become effective on August 15. It is expected that further reductions in other zones will be made later on. About one-third of all the parcel-post business, however, is done in the first two zones, and the changes to take effect next month are expected greatly to increase the use of the parcel post. The recent regulation which permits the use of ordinary stamps on packages, instead of the distinctive stamps at first required, will facilitate the parcel-post business and make it more popular with the masses.

The new Postmaster General is working along the right line for the development of this most important branch of the postal department. Parcel-post business already is growing at a rate which exceeds all estimates, and it will be stimulated to a marked degree by the reduction in rates.

Look, Look!

Weigh your wheat and bring it to us, and for every bushel of No. 2 we will give you 40 pounds of the famous Bob White flour the best on the market.

Home Milling Co. Incorporated

See Roark for window shades, wallpaper, mouldings, etc.

A HISTORY OF MUHLENBERG COUNTY

Mr. Otto A. Rothert's Book on Muhlenberg One of the Most Complete and Interesting Volumes Ever Issued, and Should Draw Heavy Demand.



THE AUTHOR

Muhlenberg is rich in rugged, pioneer characters, whose foresight and activities made possible the development and enjoyment of a wealth of memories and material that is possessed by few counties of Kentucky. It is fortunate in having a historian to arrange these glorious facts, and put them in attractive, permanent form—Mr. Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville, a book lover, member of the Filson Club, Louisville Literary Club, of the State Historical Society and the American Historical Association, International Society of Archaeologists, etc., and now an author. For half a dozen years he has been gathering facts, fiction, folk-lore, pictures, photographs, personal recollections, talking, writing, thinking, and the whole pleasing fruits have been done into a book by John P. Norton & Co., of Louisville, which has just appeared. It is without least doubt the most pleasing and pretentious history ever published of a Kentucky county; in fact, there is doubt that any county in the country has had such a devoted, loyal and competent historian, or one whose labors have wrought such splendid results. It is a volume of some five hundred pages, with half that number of varied and appealing illustrations. Much of the text is from the pen of the author, and in his selections of matter he has been most painstaking, with pleasing result.

There are one hundred and twenty counties in Kentucky; about

eighteen have a printed history. Of these Rothert's history of Muhlenberg county is by far the best in every respect. In fact, we doubt whether any other state in the Union has, among its county histories, one that surpasses this work from the standpoint of number and beauty of illustrations or abundance of original and painstaking research.

Some county histories are mere pamphlets based on a few of the old court records. A number of counties have for a history large volumes printed on inferior paper. Such volumes, as a rule, contain hastily compiled and uninterestingly presented data, give only a few of the old traditions and include none other than paid for biographies. Rothert's history is, by no means, a book of that character, its many local traditions, its literary style, its high class typographical and press workmanship and the fact that the biographies of the men and women that are woven into the text are the author's own selection and are published free of cost, all go toward making this the best and most artistic county history ever produced in Kentucky.

If the people of Muhlenberg county alone who should have this book accept the opportunity, the limited edition will be exhausted. Any Kentuckian, at home or abroad, will find in it much that will interest and delight, and the book will prove the most treasured volume in his collection however large.

N. O. Limited Wrecked Sunday Afternoon.

I. C. train No. 101, the New Orleans limited, was wrecked about two miles east of Central City about 3:30 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, the engine leaving the track and overturning after leaving a ten foot embankment. The baggage, express and mail cars and smoker were thrown on their sides and lay twisted across the track, two other coaches were derailed, and only the last sleeper remained on the rails. It was an ugly mix-up, but nobody was fatally injured, and none of the passengers received serious hurts, but many were shaken up considerably. Wm. Curley, engineer, was the most seriously hurt, both legs lacerated and a scalp wound rendering him unconscious for a short time, but he is recovering; R. C. Ludlow, fireman, was also cut and bruised, but less seriously, and extra fireman C. A. Leatherman escaped injury by jumping. The train was heavily loaded, and it is miraculous that there was not great loss of life; the entire train was of steel construction, and to this is attributed the absence of fatalities. It is thought the accident was caused by a broken point on a rail, which caused the flange on the engine wheel to "climb," as the engine left the track on a severe curve. Several automobile parties from here visited the wreck, and people from near by quickly gathered. It was necessary to transfer passengers,

mail and baggage to another train, and the track was not cleared until after midnight.

LATER—Special agents of the Illinois Central railroad, in searching for the cause of the wreck, discovered evidence on one of the rails that some sort of obstruction had been placed on the track. They began at once to closely question persons who lived nearby, and in conversation with Benjamin Avery, a 14-year-old boy who lives on the Ed. Frost farm, where the wreck occurred, were led from some remarks made by the boy to believe that he knew all about it. After some conversation, the boy confessed that he placed a railroad spike on top of the rails, between the joints, to see what the train rolling over it would do. The boy had no idea of the danger of his act, or the terrible injury that would follow, expecting that the spike would be flattened by the heavy train. He gave full details of his act, identified a spike that was found nearby, and voluntarily accompanied officers to this city, where an examining trial was held, and he made his confession to the court. The boy is held to the grand jury on the charge of wrecking a train.

Wheat threshing has about been completed, and the yield has been, on the average, very fair.

FOR SALE—Cook stove at the M. E. parsonage; good condition, low price.



"Worth More Than it Costs"

Lots of farmers declare their telephone service is worth more than it costs. J. W. Harris, a well-known farmer living near Choccolocco, Ala., writes:

"I had occasion to call our doctor not two hours after my telephone was connected with your exchange. My mother, who is very old, fell down the door steps and broke her arm, and I called the doctor. He was at my house before I could have gone to his residence, as he has an automobile.

"We would not be without our telephone for more than it costs and appreciate the assistance you rendered us."

Our free booklet tells how you may have telephone service on your farm at small cost. Write for it today. A postal will do.

FARMERS' LINE DEPARTMENT

Cumberland Telephone

and Telegraph Company

INCORPORATED.

No. 254 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.



Better Than a Watchdog

Burglars strictly avoid houses having a watchdog, a baby or a lighted lamp. They have an even greater aversion for houses wired for electric light.

A porch light affords the most effective protection. Ready at the touch of a switch to pour a

flood of brilliant light it serves to prevent the entry of night intruders even on to the grounds around the house.

When wiring a house we locate the switches so as to afford the greatest convenience and protection to its occupants. Our rates enable all householders to obtain these advantages at moderate cost and on easy terms.

For Sale By

Greenville Light & Water Co.

INCORPORATED.

GREENVILLE, KY.

Socialist Ticket Named.

The Socialists of Muhlenberg county held their convention at the court house at eight o'clock last Saturday night and nominated their county ticket. Their selections are decidedly the strongest they have ever made in this county and the ticket will have to be reckoned with in the November election.

The convention was presided over by Attorney Milton Clark of Greenville, and Roland Jarvis of Cleaton, was chosen as secretary. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. The ticket selected was as follows:

Representative—E. L. Davenport of Central City.

County Judge—G. W. Roane, of Mercer.

County Attorney—Milton Clark, of Greenville.

Sheriff—L. A. Jones, of Midland.

County Court Clerk—Roland Jarvis, of Cleaton.

Assessor—George Woods, of Greenville.

Jailer—C. S. Egler, of Greenville.

Comptroller—Dr. Thielkel, of Bremen.

Surveyor—William Webb, of Cleaton.

Magistrates—George Combs, of Cleaton; C. T. Noffsinger, of Central City; Elisha Browning, of Graham; D. H. Ball, of Hillsdale; and J. E. Alverson, of Beech Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bohannon have the sympathy of friends in the loss of their first born, Joe Huber, born at 11:30 yesterday morning.

Mr. Robert Jackson received a carload of alfalfa hay this week.

Roark's—cots.

VACATION TRIPS

In planning your Summer Vacation do not overlook the following low fares which will be in effect from May 15 to September 30, with return limit 31 of October.

ROUND TRIP FARES

GREENVILLE, KY.

To Chicago, Ill. - \$15.75

" St. Louis, Mo. - \$11.25

" New York City - \$44.40

Corresponding Low Fares also in effect to all the principal Summer Resorts in the North, East and West.

For tickets and particulars apply to nearest

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILROAD

Ticket Agent or to

G. H. BOWER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Baby buggies at Roark's.

ROARK—Furniture, Wallpaper, Shades, Moldings

Undertaker's Goods: Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Wrappers, Slippers, Grave Vaults. Disinfection—ROARK

EXERCISE!

A person leading a quiet, sedentary life is healthy only by accident. Unless he makes up for it by a little vigorous, open air exercise. Crank a locomotive firebox with coal, without removing the cinders, and the engine will become so clogged as not to work properly. The body is exactly like a locomotive; if it is not exercised, the waste products accumulate, the disease exercise clearing up the organs of the body and increasing their activity; it keeps the muscles in condition to meet the extraordinary emergencies which may come to any of us and, if taken heed of, diverts the mind from its ordinary cares and lets a man return with new vigor and refreshed spirits to his tasks.

Ninety per cent of the women who bother the doctors with all sorts of more or less vague complaints, need nothing but a loose dress, a hen and a garden.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

SUNSHINE!

The Italian have a saying, "When the sunlight is shut out, the doctor is let in." Five, ten and a few powerful chemicals are the only things that will kill disease germs as quickly as sunlight. The germ in the air of a consumptive, exposed to the glare of the July sun for an hour or two, is dead or lifeless. Nor is the sunshine any more friendly to the other enemies of mankind. Consequently, leave your windows and shutters open for the fresh air and sunshine several hours every day. If you are afraid it is going to rain, the sun, take up the shutters. These things are cleaner and more sanitary than household air. Instead of carpets, use rugs and frequently expose them to the fresh air and sunshine. Give the fresh air and sunshine as much access to your whole body as possible. Exercise out of doors daily, with garments no heavier than your skin. The fresh air and sunshine, as well as the exercise, will stimulate the action of the skin in throwing off the waste products of the body.

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.

PLACARDED!

When the physicians say "Scarlet Fever!" or "Diphtheria!" and a colored card is put on your front door, and you are not allowed to go out, and only the doctor can go back and forth, don't think that all this disturbance is useless, and intended simply to fill the pocketbooks of the doctors. These germ diseases are spread in ways so infinitely delicate that it is hard for us to understand them. More often than not too little rather than too much care is exercised. If the bowel discharges of a typical patient are not thoroughly disinfected by formaldehyde, quinine, or other powerful chemicals before being thrown out, it is perfectly possible for the germs to be carried in water under ground, or by flies through the air, for a long distance, to infect other people. The germs of scarlet fever may live in the clothes of the victim and months later infect the person who chances to handle them. When the doctors' precautions bother you, remember that the ignorance, carelessness or obstinacy of some one else is responsible for the disease in your family, and cooperate with your doctor!

Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission.



THE LAST OF THE FAMILY.
Out of thirty-two members of three generations of this rural Kentucky family, this one survives. At least sixteen died of consumption, all in the same house. There was no money to give them adequate care. A county tuberculosis hospital, which could have cared for the first case and prevented the infection of the others, might have saved several lives in this one family.



GOOD ROADS

UNITED STATES LAGS
Way Behind in Matter of Improved Highways.

Of 2,500,000 Miles in This Country Less Than 200,000 Are Up to Date—\$250,000,000 Is the Annual Loss to People.

What is the use of rural free delivery mail routes and the parcel post system if there is to be no improvement of the public roads for the economical delivery of parcels and mails? According to a bulletin issued by the office of public roads, there were in the United States in 1909 2,199,645 miles of public roads, and the total mileage of improved public roads was only 120,135. Yet we boast that the United States is a highly civilized country and make faces at the effete countries of the old world, the sons of the most decadent of which, as we are accustomed to call them, the people know where they are going when they start, and have some idea of when they will get there and what it will cost them to make the journey. There is a good deal of lumbering in the claims we make for ourselves, particularly when it comes to practical things, although we are willing to admit without argument that we are the most practical people in the world.

Recently what is called the second National Good Roads Federal Aid convention was in session in Washington. The place of meeting could not have been better selected; the time could not have been more inauspicious. Nobody was thinking about good roads, except the nearest out to the White House, and the offices waiting in the official program of the most, which was called by the American Automobile association, that "the distinct purpose of this gathering is to create a concrete plan which shall logically involve our national government in the highways progress of the country." That is a fine purpose; but with the old ones going out in shoals and the new ones coming in without any special purpose or any purpose that has been formulated clearly, this was hardly the time for the association to make a very deep impression upon the legislative and disposing mind.

For two days the convention discussed good roads in a most intelligent way and a mass of valuable information was obtained from expert testimony, foreign and domestic, that would lose much of its force if it should be suffered to "perish with the using" or the speaking. The main contention of the association is that "it is the duty of the federal government to supplement state and county systems with a plan of national roads connecting all parts of the country."

That is a most ambitious project, but none too ambitious for a country so big as this. There are something like 3,000 counties in the United States and it is well within the mark to say that in not one-half of these counties there is anything like what could be called a road "system." The official figures prove this without argument.

The ratio of good roads to bad roads is as 159,000 is to 2,000,000, and, as Mr. Dooley would say, "there ye are." But it is as certain as taxes that good roads are coming. The idea is taking hold of the public imagination and will soon make its way into the public pocketbook. It costs from five to ten cents, according to the classification, to haul a ton of freight by the much abused railroads a hundred miles or so; it costs about twenty-three cents a mile to haul a ton of almost any sort of freight over most of the public highways in this country, and these highways are in the daily use of the people in their most intimate and necessary business. It has been estimated that bad roads cost the people of the United States not less than \$250,000,000 a year.

Cost of Transportation.
It costs the American farmer 25 cents a ton per mile on an average to haul his produce to market or to the railroad station. In England, France and Germany hauling costs from 7.7 to 13 cents per ton mile. The difference is due mainly to the improved roads in Europe.

Keep People in Country.
Good roads will keep people in the country and will bring city people to the fresh air.

To Town by Telephone.
Did you ever hear this? The roads were so bad that the only way he could get to town was by telephone.

Increase Morality.
Good roads will increase health, happiness, education, religion and morality.

Decrease Profruity.
Good roads will decrease profruity, discouragement, bank taxes, sleazy sales, sour grapes and grouches.

Why Not Read The Courier-Journal?

HENRY WATTERSON
Editor.

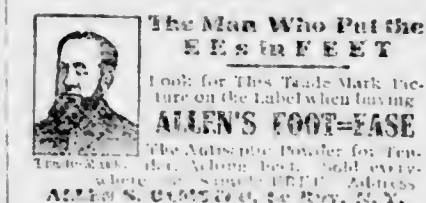
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Old Hickory furniture, the kind that lasts a lifetime, at Roark's.



The Man Who Put the Feet in Feet
Look for this Trade Mark picture on the label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.
The Antiseptic Powder for Feet.
Takes out odor, itching, heat, and every other foot ailment. Sold every where.
ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, 24 N. 2nd St., N.Y.

BE A LAWYER

STUDY LAW AT HOME
Each furnished at Roark's

ROARK



Old Hickory Furniture

Our Name

has been before the public for 30 years, most of the time right on the spot where we are now located.

Our Aim

constantly has been to sell the best goods in our lines, at the most reasonable prices. Our services are of the highest grade, our wares the best, and our equipment compares with the best of the larger cities. We endeavor constantly to increase our usefulness.

Our Claim

On your patronage is based on a service the duration of an ordinary life time, and a square deal assured every one. The accumulated experience and knowledge of this third of a century are at your command.

The J. L. ROARK Estate

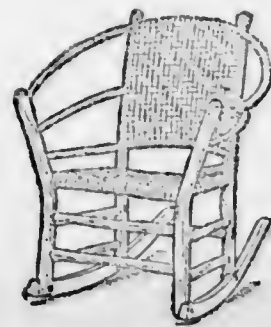
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Established 1879 Long Distance Telephones: Store 72; Home 108



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GET ONE FROM ROARK.

When you want
ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS
WEDDING INVITATIONS
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See
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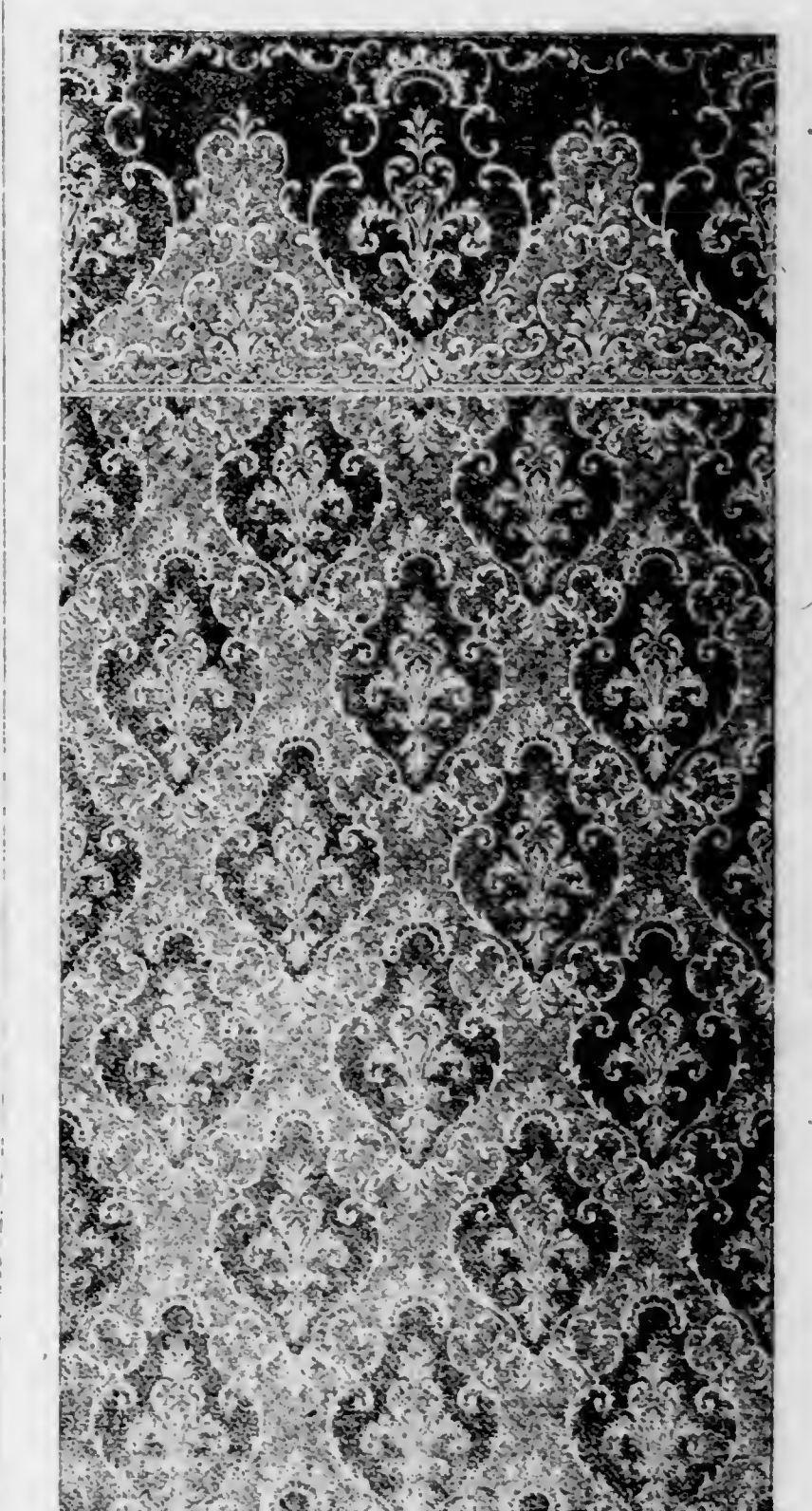
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